

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 14, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 49. 2 p.m. 52. Humidity 80. 69.

January 14, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 63. 2 p.m. 77. Humidity 95. 35.

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.40

庚九十二月一十年寅甲

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

四拜禮 號四拾月正英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

ALLIES GIVE GROUND, BUT ISSUE STILL UNDECIDED.

Violent Artillery Duels in Progress.

ENEMY'S BATTERIES DAMAGED BY EXPLOSIONS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Bad Weather.

Jan. 13, 5.15 p.m.

A Paris communique says:— Persistent bad weather has impeded operations along almost the entire front, while there have been sandstorms on the dunes. Our artillery between Nieuport and Ypres successfully bombarded the enemy's trenches.

Bitter Fighting.

The fighting has been most bitter throughout the day around Spur No. 132 at Soissons, the Germans employing very large forces. We maintained ourselves on top of the slope westward of the spur, but eastward we had to give ground. The struggle is proceeding. Our artillery between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac caused explosions at various points in the midst of the enemy's batteries.

The Situation at Beausejour.

Artillery duels have taken place from Rheims to Argonne. We hold the salient of the redoubt at Beausejour, and have established a trench within sixty metres of the German trenches. There has been rain and wind in Argonne and intermittent cannonading elsewhere. The weather has been foggy and there has been a heavy downfall of snow.

Turks Occupy Ancient Persian City.

Jan. 13, 2.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Turks have occupied Tabriz.

[Tabriz (the ancient Tauris) is a city in the north-west of Persia, noted for the manufacture of leather, silk and gold and silversmiths' work. The population is 170,000.]

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Jan. 12, 6.45 a.m.

French Government Stocks stand at Fr. 73.40. Very active fighting occurred north of Soissons around trenches previously conquered. We repulsed several attacks and gained fresh portions of the trenches.

Our artillery had a marked advantage from Soissons to Rheims and in the Souain region. We repulsed two counter-attacks on the heights of the Meuse.

The Chamber of Deputies has re-elected the Chairman and members of the last Bureau.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

Very lively fighting occurred on January 11, north of Soissons and around the trenches captured on January 6 and 10 by the French, the Germans being repulsed with heavy losses.

An artillery duel occurred between Rheims and Soissons, the French artillery getting a very accurate range. The struggle was very fierce near Perthes.

In a small fort north of Beausejour farm the Germans were able to establish themselves in one of the trenches, the salient of which is held by the French.

Two German attacks against the heights of the Meuse, Consenvoye and in Bouchot woods were repulsed.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on the Extra.]

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Allies' Accurate Artillery.

Jan. 12, 5.30 p.m.
An official communique states that from the sea to the Oise there have been fairly vigorous cannonades. There has been the liveliest fighting northward of Soissons around the trenches captured by us. The enemy several times took the offensive, but was repulsed, we taking fresh sections of trenches. There have been artillery duels from Soissons to Rheims. Our heavy guns were effective, and our artillery was also most accurate in the district of Soisin.

A Desperate Struggle.

Jan. 12, 5.50 p.m.
Says a Paris communique:—The Beausejour redoubt is the scene of a desperate struggle. The enemy has succeeded in establishing a trench inside the redoubt of which, however, we hold the salient. The struggle continues. We have repulsed attacks at Bois-de-Consenvoye and Bois-de-Bouchot.

German Pillagers Routed.

Our detachments to the south-east of Ciry-sur-Vesouze routed Germans who were pillaging the village of Saint Sauveur. Snowstorms are being experienced and there is a calm in the Vosges region and in Alsace.

Result Unknown.

Jan. 13, 2.45 a.m.
A later communique says:—The enemy violently bombarded all night the French positions on the plateau of Perrieres and north-east of Soissons. To-day he has made a desperate attempt to retake one of them, the result of which is at present unknown.

Austrians' Lamentable Position.

Jan. 13, 2.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Venice states that conditions in Vienna have become intolerable. Small-pox, cholera and typhoid are raging, and numerous cases are reported from all points of Austria.

The price of flour has become tripled, and that of butter doubled, while delicacies are unobtainable.

Half a Million Refugees.

Crowds of refugees are arriving at Vienna from Bukovina, while hundreds of destitute people, mostly Jews, are stranded on the Roumanian frontier and are on the verge of starvation. The refugees are estimated at half a million.

Roumanian's Decision.

Jan. 13, 7.5 a.m.
The Times' correspondent in Sofia reports that, even should Italy remain neutral, Roumania has decided to enter the concert of the Entente Powers about the middle of February.

Turkey's Troubles Increasing.

Jan. 13, 7.40 a.m.
A Petrograd official communique received from the army in the Caucasus reports that stubborn fighting continues with the Turkish rear-guards at Olisi. A fierce struggle at Karaugan is turning to our advantage. The Russians have captured one Turkish battalion and have practically annihilated another. They have also seized a Turkish camp with an artillery depot.

German Trick Circumvented.

Jan. 13, 2.45 a.m.
A Petrograd official communique states that the Germans have been continuing their now customary tactics of attacks upon small detachments in isolated districts, all of which have been easily repulsed.

Activity of Russian Scouts.

The Germans ineffectively maintain their desperate offensive at Sakhs, attacking no less than four times on Monday. Russian scouts, at dawn on the 11th inst., approached the German trenches and successfully threw hand grenades, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, who likewise suffered severely in a night attack upon the village of Samice, where they left five hundred dead on the field.

F. M. S. Sultan's Loyalty.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

Jan. 13.
The Sultan of Selangor has addressed a letter to the High Commissioner of the Straits Settlements, as follows:—"Although the Sultan of Turkey is of the same religion as myself, my Government has absolutely no concern with the Turkish Government, and my Chiefs and people are all loyal to the British Government. I pray that the British may be victorious in the present war."

TELEGRAMS VIA INDIA.

Two British Aviators Killed.

London, Dec. 8.
News has been received that the Germans shot down the aeroplane piloted by the Earl of Annesley and Lieut. Beevor, at Ostend on November 5th, both occupants being killed.

Germany's Copper Famine.

Colombo, Dec. 8.
The London correspondent of the Times of Ceylon says that German influence at Washington is striving to create friction between Great Britain and the United States over the British search of American steamers for contraband. Germany is running short of copper and trying to smuggle it through in bales of cotton.

Sequel to Air-Raid.

London, Dec. 8.
An interesting development has resulted from the air-raid at Friedrichshafen.

The Swiss Federal Council made representations regarding the alleged passage of the aeroplanes over Swiss territory.

The British and French Governments replied regretting such occurrence if it happened and stating that it was against instructions and due to inadvertence. The British Note adds that the expression of regret must not be interpreted as British recognition of the existence of a sovereignty of the air.

The Council replied that as the international law does not recognise any limit to the sovereignty of the air, the Council must claim this sovereignty to the full extent and since the mobilisation of the Swiss Army, the Council has issued instructions accordingly.

The War and Football.

London, Dec. 4.
A conference of the National Football Association has resolved that there is no evidence that football has hindered recruiting, but recommends the abandonment of the international matches. British Pluck Admirer of the Allies.

Allahabad, Dec. 4.
The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—Messages continue to reach London from all parts concerning Sir John French's despatch, congratulations overwhelming all the messages.

Officials and unofficials recognise the brilliance of Sir John French and General Joffre in the Ypres battle and the magnificent conduct of the Aldershot First Army Corps which covered itself with undying fame.

The 2nd Worcestershires of the unit performed prodigies of valour. Of the regiments named in the despatches the West Kents, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Argylls and the East Lancashires have been more than once thanked by the Commander-in-Chief. The bayonet charges by all the battalions were throughout November made against immense odds and the battalions charged brigades and divisions and brigades charged Army Corps.

A returned General tells me that the men behave with a courage beyond description and are the admiration of the Belgian and the French armies and the despair of the Germans. General Joffre says no army has ever fought like it.

The British soldiers arriving in big towns are mobbed by admirers; this is a fine compliment considering how splendidly the French troops themselves are fighting. We are now strong in Flanders. The Germans' plans are bankrupt and their numbers diminished, but their armies are still strong and vigorous. Against this the Allies have increased their numbers and the spirit of success is firmly implanted in the men. At no point has Germany's superiority. The defeat of Germany's original plans has never been made good.

FOOTBALL AND WAR.

Should the Game be Stopped.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 4.

Powerful influences have been brought to bear in support of the protest against the continuance of football. The Prime Minister was asked in Parliament to bring in legislation to stop the game. He replied that he did not think this was advisable, but he hoped the common sense of those responsible for the management of the clubs would prevail. Every newspaper has had correspondence on the question "Should Football be Played?" amongst the contributors being Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate; Sir A. Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes; and those other well-known authors, Sir Gilbert Parker and Mr. Maurice Hewlett. Each with blunt candour has told the professional players they should be at the front and their charges have amounted to little less than those of cowardice. At the same time, complete ignorance has been shown as to what the complete stoppage of football would entail, and there has been an unfortunate misrepresentation of fact. A cruel attack was made on the London Caledonians—an amateur team of Scotsmen in London. A London correspondent wrote that while the London Scottish were winning glory and renown in Flanders, the London Caledonians were "kicking a ball and shooting against Laytonstone."

To this the Secretary of the London Caledonians replied that twenty-seven members of the club were actually with the London Scottish and took part in their famous charge.

As a matter of fact, football has done splendidly. The London Association, which embraces the small clubs in the Metropolis, has issued a statement showing that of their members 4,101 have joined the regular army, 458 the navy or naval reserve, and 4,118 the Territorials, making a total of 8,678. That represents an average of over eleven volunteers from each club.

The Press have joined in the protest, all the morning papers having ceased publication of the reports of matches. It is rather an anomalous state of affairs, however, that the Sunday papers, some of which are under the same proprietors and controlled by the same editors as the morning papers, are devoting the usual space to football. These responsible for the management of football have all along contended that the War Office was in favour of big League matches being continued, and in face of the agitation this statement is now repeated. It has been proved that £2,000,000 capital is at stake, and that the cessation of football would immediately result in the addition of between 40,000 and 50,000 wage earners to the ranks of the unemployed. It is such facts as these the agitators ignore. It is further stated that a footballers' battalion is to be raised, the authorities being willing to arrange for the players who join to remain available for matches until the fixture list is completed next April. The Football League says "Go on!" whilst managers of the eleven London Clubs have issued a statement saying that they are willing to close down as soon as racing, theatres, music halls, and other forms of public amusement and sport stop.

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TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Turks are reported to have occupied Tabriz.

Owing to snowstorms, there is a calm in the Vosges and Alsace. Persistent bad weather has impeded operations along the whole front in France.

There has been very bitter fighting around Soissons, the Germans employing large forces. There has been very lively fighting to the north of Soissons, around the trenches captured by the Allies.

The Germans unsuccessfully continue their tactics of attacking the Russians by small detachments in isolated districts.

The Germans have suffered severely as the result of a night attack on the village of Samice, leaving 500 dead on the field.

Small-pox, cholera and typhoid fever are raging in Vienna, and numerous cases have been reported from all parts of Austria.

The Russians have captured one Turkish battalion, practically annihilated another, and seized a Turkish camp with an artillery depot.

The Germans have succeeded in establishing themselves in a trench inside the Beausejour redoubt, of which the Allies hold the salient.

The Sultan of Selangor has addressed a letter to the High Commissioner, praying that the British may be victorious in the present war.

The Times' correspondent at S. A. says that, even should Italy remain neutral, Roumania has decided to join the Allies in the middle of February.

NEWS.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Canton news from our own correspondent appears elsewhere.

An extension of the T.K.K. South American service is announced.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The Philippine Constabulary Band is to give a concert in the Public Gardens to-morrow afternoon.

General facts and an article giving some facts concerning a new German howitzer appear on page 3.

Further donations to the Telegraph Fund on behalf of British soldiers wounded at Tsingtau are acknowledged on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sala of Household Furniture—G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society—City Hall—noon.

Friday, January 22.

Sanitary Board Election.

Saturday, January 23.

Clarendon Estate, H.K. University.

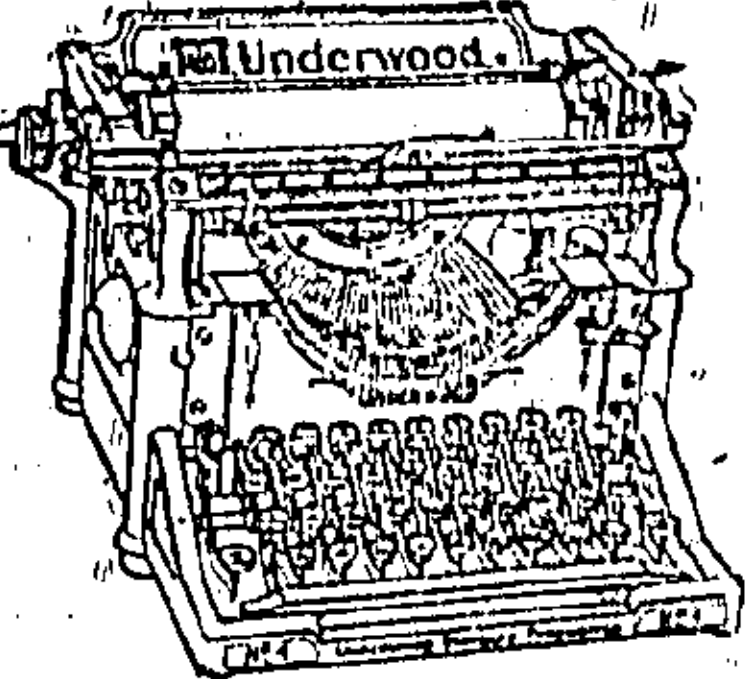
Tuesday, February 2.

The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.30 a.m. to noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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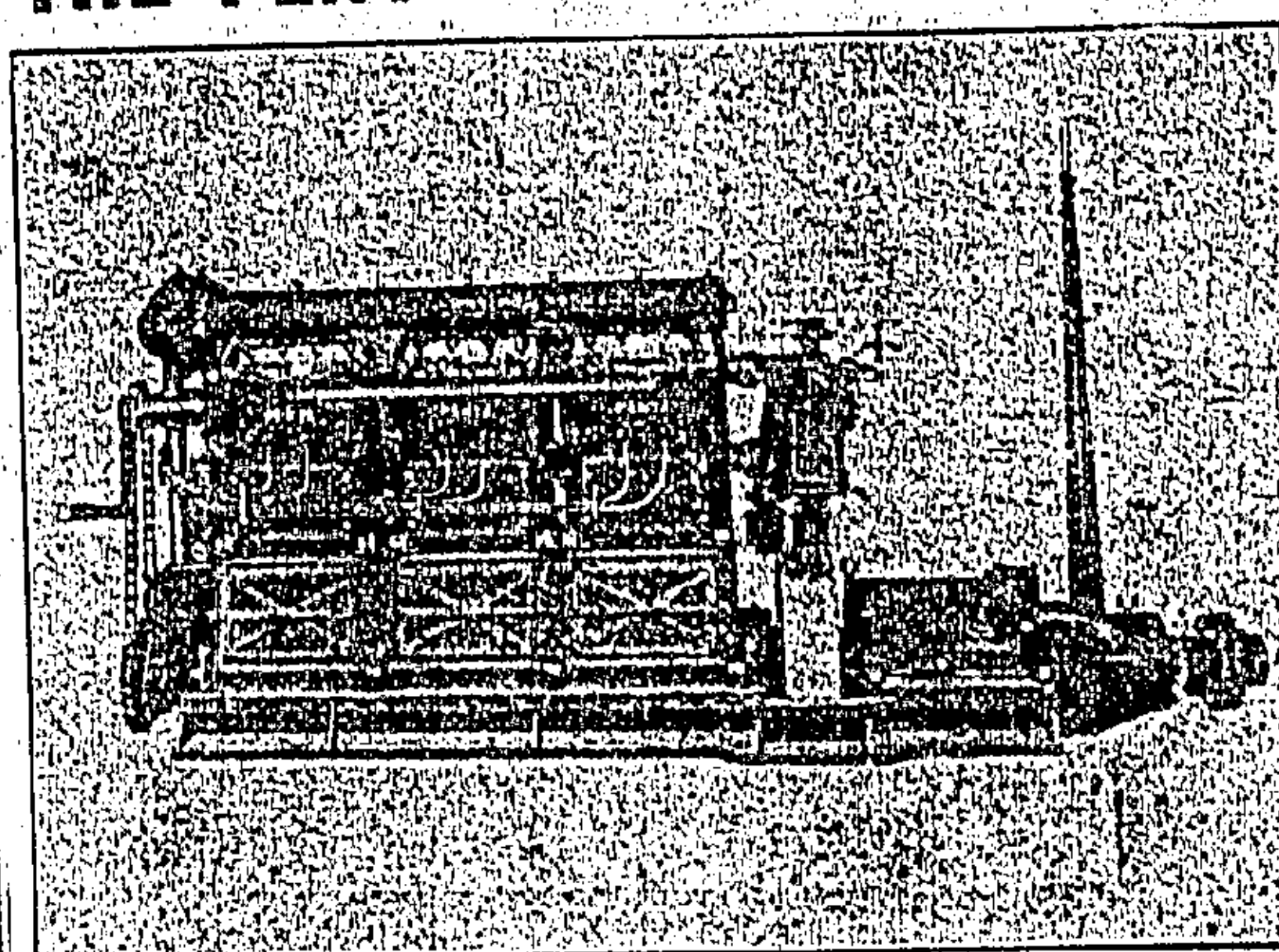
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Care of the Aged.
It is just possible, to greatly increase attention fixed on one great subject at present, that a telegram from Peking, which appeared in our columns on Tuesday, was overlooked to some extent. Small as it was it held more than ordinary importance and deserves attention even in these days of imposing war news. The Government, it stated, proposes to establish an asylum for the care of the old and the infirm. This a forward step of great importance, and realises for us, not less vividly than have works to which much more prominence has been given, how great is the advance, not alone in action but in tone and thought of new China. It may be taken at once that asylum, as applied here, means a place of refuge, a place where the aged and the infirm will be welcomed and cared for, and that attaching to it will be none of the unfortunate associations which cling round the word as British people best know it.

Daily Press.

China and Opium.

In some places the local officials have not hesitated to order the shooting of women as well as men for the crime of smoking opium. Whatever may be thought of the methods, the object of these Draconian laws has been to a great extent gained. We believe we are correct in saying that upwards of a dozen provinces have now been recognised by Great Britain as being free from poppy cultivation, and consequently the importation into them of foreign and Chinese opium is forbidden under the Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement of 1911. Having regard to what has already been accomplished, it cannot now be considered improbable that China by the end of the present year will have succeeded in completely suppressing the cultivation of the poppy. In that event the import of Indian opium will automatically cease under the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement. It will then remain to be seen whether the Chinese Government, having once got rid of the Indian import, will continue to exercise the same vigilance to prevent a revival of the trade in native opium. We can be sure that if there is any relaxation in the enforcement of the existing regulations it will not be long before the poppy will again be seen growing in many of the provinces of China.

China Mail.

Improving Trade Conditions in England.

Now that the crisis is passing away, observes *Engineering* to hand, it can be seen that conditions are very favourable for the resumption of the trade of England. The magnificent response to the war loan has shown the enormous strength of the capital reserves, the credit of the country is still unimpeachable, our resources embrace the products of all the countries of the world, and we are still able to import and export and also to manufacture almost as if no state of war existed. Further, the international money market is still domiciled in London in spite of all difficulties, while internally we have a highly-developed banking system, and a cheap and elastic currency, thanks to the extensive use of cheques, and the successful introduction of notes of small denomination.

It is well known, however, that for years past, owing to the supineness of the nation, we have allowed other countries to enter into competition with us, which grew stronger and stronger, until eventually they captured large markets from us, and their commercial rivalry was beginning to be very severely felt. Although now our largest competitor has been entirely eliminated, it is certainly imperative for us immediately to take steps to seize the opportunity offered, and by all means in our power endeavour to recapture the trade that has been taken from us.

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Hongkong, 12th July, 1913.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Jack Johnson.
Jack Johnson has been induced to take part in a boxing match to decide the heavy-weight championship of the world. Article have been signed for him to fight Jess Willard, who throughout his career has only been beaten on one occasion, and that was by Gunboat Smith. He has never appeared in England, but it is probable he will do so in the near future. He stands 6ft 6in. high, and has a weight of nearly 17st.

Gunpowder Explosion in Tokyo.
A gunpowder explosion took place in the Military Powder Factory at Meguro, Tokyo, on the 28th ultimo. Nine men at work were severely injured, and were conveyed to the Red Cross Hospital. The scene of the explosion was the powder weighing room, where for several years powder has been stored. As the room was to be employed for weighing purposes it was determined to have the ground dug up, as it was impregnated with the powder from the storage, and asphalt laid down in place of wood. While this was being done, a spark from one of the picks used by the workmen, caused by striking on a stone, ignited the powder with which the earth was impregnated, with the result that a serious explosion resulted. It is stated that the workmen did not damp the ground thoroughly before beginning the work.

Aluminium for Motor Bodies.
An interesting and important field for the employment of aluminium, according to *Engineering*, has arisen in connection with panelling for motor-cars and side-cars. A large and increasing business is being done by the aluminium companies in this way. The panels are easily shaped on a block with a wooden mallet, and smoothed with a planishing hammer, and take paint well. Such panels are also used to a considerable extent for railway stock. In cases where weight-saving is of much importance, as, for instance, on electric railways where a high acceleration is used, very important economies may result from their use.

Prussians Lose Flag Won in Franco-Prussian War.
Paris, December 9.—One of the most interesting incidents of the war has just been announced by the Government. The Emperor of Russia has restored to France a battle flag lost to the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. According to the account furnished by the Russian War Office, the flag was carried by a German regiment, engaged with the Russian army in East Prussia. This regiment, supposed to be the same which originally captured the flag in 1870, was badly outwitted by the Russians and the colours taken. The return of this flag has aroused the greatest enthusiasm here, and in response to the popular demand the war ministry will place the emblem on display. Later it may be returned to the regiment which now bears the designation of the captured colour, to inspire the French troops.

An Eastern Romance.
A tale of Oriental romance was told at the City Coroner's Court, London, recently when Dr. Waldo Reuti Gwalin, about 34, an Indian subject, who died from cocaine and morphine poisoning. Mr. James Sidney Lee, a civil engineer at present staying at R. de la, York-shire, said he had lived with the woman for 18 years. Her name meant "Much bread and milk," and she was a Mohammedan. The witness said he did not believe in marriage. He thought it was enough for a man and woman to place their trust in each other. He first met the woman in 1895, when he was doing engineering work at three collieries in Assam. Like nearly all Indians, she was in the habit of taking drugs—opium or cocaine. He and the woman went to Singapore, and after some time in Sumatra they came back to London at the end of March this year to live on his savings. They stayed in a boarding house in Argyle-square, near Euston-road, and later at a hotel in Bow-lane. Dr. W. F. Thompson, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said death was due to heart failure while suffering from cocaine and morphine poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

NOTICE

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NEW TERROR.

Krupp's Baby Howitzer for Short Ranges.

As the war progresses we become more and more aware of the completeness of the German fighting machine.

The huge howitzers which were used in the reduction of the Belgian forts were, perhaps, the most surprising feature of the German's artillery equipment. But in many other departments the careful scientific preparation and forethought which have been displayed are only too evident. If the morale of the German troops were but equal to the excellence of their artillery equipment, a different tale might have to be told of their progress on the Continent.

The latest instalment of "Eye-Witness's" graphic account of the war contains an allusion to the "minenwaffer," or trench howitzer, which the Germans are using. "In this quarter," he writes, referring to the sanguinary conflict now in progress on the Ypres, "we experienced for the first time in the northern theatre of war the action of the 'minenwaffer'."

This trench howitzer is another of the productions of Krupp. It is a curious little weapon, but, though small, it is undoubtedly a factor seriously to reckon with in trench fighting.

Novel Weapon.

The howitzer itself is only three feet or so long, and weighs 130lbs. Its mounting is a small affair of about 100lbs., but it is attached to a heavy bed or platform of 930lbs. dead weight. This complete mass of a little over half a ton is provided with wheels and a couple of handles, and can readily be transported by two men.

Its small size and mobility permit of it being moved about in the trenches. When in position, the howitzer, with its bed, is removed from the travelling wheels, and the weapon can then be fired from the ground. The shell, or bomb, which the "minenwaffer" throws is a decided novelty in munitions of war. The calibre of the howitzer is less than three inches, but the shell thrown is a sphere over a foot in diameter, weighing, with its charge of high explosives, close upon 200lbs.

To enable the little howitzer to accommodate such a huge shell an adapter has to be used. The long stem fits into the bore of the "minenwaffer," and a shorter stem, culminating in a kind of cup, fits into the shell itself, and holds it in position for discharge.

When the howitzer is fired the adapter and shell are forced out together. The two are soon separated, however, the air forcing its way between them in the direction of the arrows, causing the adapter to fall apart and to allow the shell to travel on its way alone.

The velocity given to the shell as it leaves the bore of the howitzer is only 230 feet per second. The lowest elevation employed is 45 degs., and at this angle the shell travels a distance of 550 yards, the maximum range obtainable. The accuracy of fire is said to be very good.

Deadly Shells.
Although this range is small, the shell takes no less than ten seconds in its flight, and reaches a height of 410 feet in the air. It is difficult to imagine the feelings of those in the trenches against which the howitzer is operating, as they see the large circular shell lobbing towards them. The projectile consists of but a thin steel envelope, the greater part of its 200lbs. weight consisting of high explosive.

Four pounds of dynamite or gun-cotton are considered sufficient to demolish breastworks of two to three feet thickness, composed of earth rammed between planks or railway sleepers. It is not, then, difficult to estimate the destructive powers of such a mass of high explosive falling into the trenches.

The effect of ordinary shrapnel shell is obtained by the bullets and splinters of the envelope when the shell bursts. With the "minenwaffer" shell the effect is almost entirely explosive. The walls of the shell are too thin to be capable of doing much damage, and it is not in this direction that the effect is expected.

When the trenches are less than five or six hundred yards apart, a shorter range can be obtained by elevating the howitzer to a greater angle than 45 degs. At 60 degs., for instance, the range would be 470 yards. The shell would then reach a height of 620 feet in the air, and would take 12½ seconds to complete the trajectory.

The highest angle at which the "minenwaffer" can operate is 80 degs. At this elevation the range would be only 190 yards. Nearly a quarter of a minute would elapse between the moment of the shell falling into the opposing trenches, a maximum height of 800 feet being attained in its journey. One has but to remember that a crack runner can cover 100 yards in approximately ten seconds to appreciate the slowness with which the shell completes the distance, between trenches when fired at this high elevation.

"Eye-Witness" narrative does not tell us what are the actual capabilities of this little howitzer as a destructive agent. This we have yet to learn. But we are aware that trench-to-trench fighting with rifles and hand-grenades has now an added terror in the form of this new and curious kind of small ordnance.

New Year at Wuchang.
According to Reuter's Wuchang correspondent, the New Year was observed by the Government. The Changoban feasted all the officers who were engaged in the suppression of the White Wolf and tendered them his thanks and congratulations.

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LETT'S DIARIES 1915.

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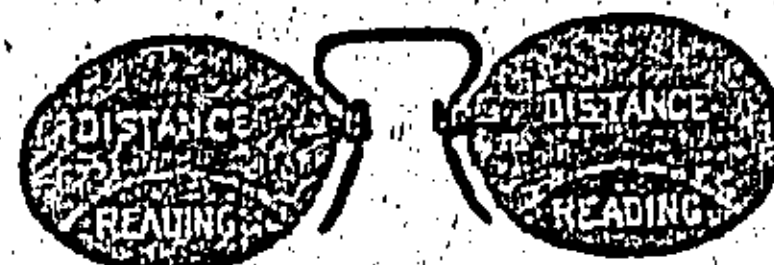
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1a D'AGUIAR STREET.

Anglo-Russian Agreement.—The British and Russian Governments, telegraphs the Petrograd correspondent of the *Times*, have agreed upon a mutually advantageous exchange of combatant and technical forces. This is all that can be said at present without indiscretion. When the time comes to speak more fully upon this matter, people in England will have every cause to congratulate the British Government. In connection with the above, it is interesting to recall the following item which was circulated by the German official wireless from Berlin:—The *Vienna Reichspost*

reports that some days ago a new Anglo-French-Russian naval convention was concluded, in accordance with which the chief command of the Russian Baltic Fleet and the Black Sea Fleet has been placed in the hands of English admirals. Great Britain further undertakes to reinforce those fleets with its own squadrons.

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MARRIAGES.

SMITH—Wood.—Nov. 26, at Enfield, Liout. A. T. Fairtlough Smith, A. S. C., to Katie B. Wood, daughter of the late Jas. Wood and Mrs. Wood, of Shanghai.

DEATHS

SMITH.—Nov. 29, at Purley, F. Burgess Smith, late Canton, in his 74th year.

WOOD.—On Nov. 30, at his residence, Radcliffe House, Silver Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Henry William Wood, in his 84th year, one of the senior partners of Adamson, Gillilan and Co., of London and the Straits Settlements.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

信向無并發真皆事聞要訪探大正論言百宗報本

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

"GOD! HOW WE HATE ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH!"

One of the sanest, the most scathing and the most genuinely patriotic defences of Britain's position in regard to the war, has been put forth by a Socialist—Mr. Robert Blatchford—in an open letter to a German banker, who recently treated an American newspaper man to a diatribe on the Homeland, beginning with the delectable exclamation quoted above. The banker's charges are, as usual, that Britain brought on the war out of greed and envy, and "because she found herself decadent and felt her dominance and domineering in the world endangered." To all this Mr. Blatchford mildly replies that it was not a Britisher who murdered the Austrian Archduke, or who dictated the Austrian Note to Serbia, or who asked Germany to declare war against Russia and France. "Neither had our people," he continues, "any motives of greed or envy in the matter. . . . The British people were content to jog along in their own easy way. They were what you call 'decadent.' They had no love for the howitzer or for the goose-step, and no desire to domineer over anyone; just a decadent people, hating awank and bloodshed, and loving best their football and their races and their music-halls and their creature comforts. Envy? The country was full of Germans. . . . and though most of these Germans were the meanest kind of spies, our people never suspected and, in fact, would not believe it. Talk of greed! We allowed all your goods to come into Britain duty free, although you put up tariffs against ours. We did not envy you or covet your possessions. We have great Colonies, great dependencies, a great Empire. We only asked to be left alone. You had no Colonies, and no Empire worth mentioning. Why should we envy you?"

There is more to the same effect, but we have quoted enough to show that Mr. Blatchford knows quite well how to tackle these wild and baseless charges. That this foolish banker has been answered out of the mouth of one who would by no means commit himself to the stock and stereotyped opinions of the traditional conservative Britisher, is as valuable as it is significant. It is Britain as a whole, and not just an aristocratic or a monied minority, that is demanding that Germany should pay the penalty for her ruffian and her "swank." (We thank thee, Mr. Blatchford; it is the word.) Britishers were content with what the gods had given them—perhaps a little too content for their own souls' health—and would never have sought a quarrel with any nation; and it is Germany's overbearing, followed later by her ruffianism towards the people of Belgium, that is responsible for the anger which every Britisher, from King George down to the errand boy in the street and the hind at the plough, now feels against her.

Kipling makes one of his characters hate another "with the hate that can only be borne towards one from whom a man has received nothing but benefits." It is a cynical idea; but most of us have come across something of the kind, and so can vouch for the existence of this particular species of hatred. Is there not something of it in the feeling of Germany towards England? The Germans have met with nothing but good will, kindness, and consideration at British hands. Their goods, as Mr. Blatchford remarks, came into Britain free of duty, and furthermore, though her people were always disposed to be domineering in their attitude and manner, they were rarely denied courtesy and hospitality at Britain's hands. Had our people been as jealous as they are represented, would German firms have been allowed to enjoy the ascendancy which was allowed to them, not only in Britain, but even in small places like Hongkong and Singapore? Have Britishers in Germany ever been accorded such complete liberty as the Germans enjoyed in our territory? If the bankers' affords would but trouble to analyse his sentiments, is it not thinkable that he might find that he and his compatriots hate Britain merely because she is his country's superior—above all, in magnanimity?

The U.S. Exclusion Act and Japan.

We stated last night that Mr. Bryan has promised the Japanese Ambassador to Washington that steps will be taken for an amendment of the Immigration Exclusion Act. It was almost time that a more logical attitude was adopted by the United States over the immigration of non-Europeans. The line taken by Australia, though it is one with which many Britishers do not sympathise, is at least consistent and comprehensible. Australia absolutely bars "colour," and that is her final word on the subject. But why the Americans should, with one breath tell negroes and Filipinos that they are their brothers and are entitled to the same liberties and privileges as themselves, and, with the next, warn Chinese and Japanese that they must keep out of the States, we have never understood. The Japanese are the cleanest, healthiest and one of the most industrious folk in the world, and their educational system is better than that of either Britain or the United States. All told, we do not quite see why America should regard them as more undesirable than various nationalities we could name. England has been open to all races at all times, and the only aliens whose admission to the country we have ever had serious reason to regret are the gentry who were somewhat mixed in their minds as to the distinction that should exist between bases for big guns and mineral water factories, and who made a fine art of the spy pigdin.

A Question of Principle.

We are bound to respect the motive which guided the reverend gentleman who, yesterday, pleaded for leniency for his "boy," when that interesting youth was charged with stealing a matter of six-and-forty dollars' worth of goods. At the same time, ministers of religion cannot be said, in a general way, to make the servant question any easier for masters and mistresses. In expressing his willingness to sign a bond for the boy's good behaviour, the prosecutor wanted to do a really sporting thing, but we think that if the matter were debated by a jury of any dozen persons who are condemned for their sins to employ Chinese boys, the verdict would go very much against such an idea. It must not be forgotten that ministers of religion are regarded as fair game by dishonest employees, of every race and colour, as being over charitable and easy to humbug. So much is this the case that no practical employer at home ever dreams of taking a servant who has no better reference to show than one obtained from a padre.

The Kowtow.

In our yesterday's General News we quoted the case of a certain Peking official who has been rather badly turned down by President Yuan. This gentleman submitted a petition, in which he asked for the restoration of the kowtow. In reply the President "advised him to find out what would be helpful and good for the Government, and not to bother too much about ceremony." So we should think. The days of kowtowing ought to be long past, and the only man we know of who thinks otherwise (apart from this somewhat woollily-witted suppliant to Yuan Shih-kai) is Kaiser Wilhelm. In fact, from what an ex-Chinese ambassador to the Berlin Court once told the *Telegraph*, His Imperial Majesty "demanded" that the members of the Chinese Embassy should kowtow in his presence, and was quite hurt when he was told, gently but firmly, that the said members had no intention of treating him to that luxury. We would be the last to wish to see the Chinese abandon their old-world courtesies; in fact the younger generation of Hongkong Chinese would do well, in many cases, to model themselves a little more on their fathers; but there is a reasonable medium to be observed in such cases, and the kowtow is as little suited to the ways of twentieth-century life as the etiquette of the Court of Louis XIV would be to antrane.

DAY BY DAY.

ONE OF THE THINGS THAT MAKES A MAN CONCEIVED ABOUT HIS WISDOM IS THE LACK OF IT.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 50; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 40; clear.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due tomorrow, per s.s. Arcadia.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Luchow to-day at 3 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Changsha to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nikko Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 93.16d.

Alleged Larceny of Pigeons.
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was remanded on a charge of larceny by bail of four hundred odd pigeons.

Reception.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady May are giving a reception at Government House to-night, from 9 to 11 p.m. There will be music.

The Housekeeper's Claim.
The case in which Mr. Mulder is sued by a housekeeper, comes on again for hearing in the Summary Court, on Wednesday afternoon next.

Less Dangerous Cycling.
The prosecutions which were successfully taken against careless and dangerous bicycle riders in Kowloon have brought about a distinct improvement.

Alteration in Train Service.
The train that used to leave Kowloon for stations beyond at 9.40 a.m., now leaves at 9.35 a.m., according to a railway announcement.

The New Police Courts.
It is expected that the new Police Courts will be ready for opening in March. The opening will be welcomed by those who have to sit in the present building.
Municipal Official's Visit.
Mr. Wm. McLeish, secretary of the Municipal Council of Tientsin, is passing through the Colony and has registered at the Hongkong Hotel.

Auction.
Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling by auction to-morrow afternoon valuable household furniture, a collection of china and curios, and 35 dozen Slazenger's 1914 tennis balls.

Passing Through.
Mr. E. Benjamin, passenger agent in Canada for the Canadian Pacific Railway, is passing through the Colony on his way home after a visit to Manila on business.

Shopkeeper's Complaint.
A complaint has been made to the Police by a shopkeeper in Pottinger Street that his kiosk has obtained provisions to the value of \$14 from a "comprador" by means of false pretences.

Kowloon Improvement.
The footpaths under the verandahs in Nathan Road, Kowloon, are now lighted by night by powerful lamps, and the improvement is one that will be appreciated by the people residing on that side of the water.

Big Theft.
Li Chin, a shopkeeper, of 9, Bonham Strand, has complained to the Police that, on January 14, some person stole from a wardrobe in his room a cash-box containing jewellery valued at \$2,000, and \$60 in money.

Hongkong Germans not doing Coolie Pledge.
London, Dec. 21.—The German Government, having stated that German civil prisoners at Hongkong were compelled to work like coolies, the American Consul-General, at the instance of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has investigated the charge, and found it to be untrue.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WHAT ROUMANIA'S ENTRY WILL MEAN.

The Dual Monarchy Faced With New Dangers.

The Allies' circle of friendship grows rather than diminishes as the days go by. In other words, the justice of our cause is becoming more widely recognised with every passing week. For some time past it has been known that Rumanian sympathies have been on the side of the Allies, and now we have the announcement that, even should Italy remain neutral, the Rumanians have decided to join hands with the forces fighting the battle of civilisation. What this will mean to the Dual Monarchy can readily be seen by taking a glance at the map of Europe.

Russia No Longer Blocked.

Rumania is flanked on the east by Russia, on the west by Hungary and on the south-west by Serbia, while to the south Bulgaria is sandwiched in between Turkish and Rumanian territory. It is easy to see, therefore, that the entry of Rumania into the war would greatly facilitate operations against Austria-Hungary. Not only would a way be opened up for Russia to come through Rumania and attack southern Hungary, but she would have the joint aid of both the Serbian and Rumanian Armies in carrying out the task. The plight of the Dual Monarchy is already bad enough, and it takes no great amount of imagination to see that, with the added pressure which such a move would imply, Germany's ally would soon be forced to throw up the sponge. She could not possibly stand up against this array of military strength. For it must not be forgotten that the Rumanian Army is now believed to be more advanced in organisation and training than any other Army of the Balkan States. Her strength is very considerable, too, since she can put into the field in time of war no fewer than half a million men, and probably more. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Rumania has a small but efficient Navy in the Black Sea and the Danube—a little factor not to be lost sight of in considering the general situation.

Vienna's Intolerable Condition.

All the "fighting speeches" of the Kaiser, all the air machines that the fertile brain of a Zeppelin could devise, and the greatest army of bomb-throwers in the world, cannot combat the enemy which has now got Austria literally by the throat. We are informed from Venetian sources that the conditions in Vienna are intolerable. Small-pox, cholera and typhoid fever are raging, and numerous cases have been reported from all parts of Austria—enemies as relentless as fire in their advance. But this is but one wing of the new enemy. Along with sickness and disease there is famine. The price of flour, the necessity to the workman and soldier alike, has tripled, but has advanced to double the price, while delicacies are unobtainable. What a terrible mental vista for the Emperor—the dupe of the Kaiser! How terrible a burden for a monarch to bear in the evening of life!

Poor Austria!

This great country, with a bright future, marred by an accursed alliance with a country governed by a man whose characteristic is bloodlust and might, is now literally devastated. Her people are rotting, her monarch is but a powerless historic, her education and her efforts to figure on the world's stage in a prominent part, have been swept aside, lost for years, perhaps centuries, by the heavy hand of justice, the justice not conceived in mortal mind and not to be controlled or perverted by mortal. And as surely as Austria has been visited with the punishment she has wrought, so will the country and the people who tempted her along the road which high-souled people shunned, only their punishment will be greater, since the sin of scandal and bad example is oftentimes greater than the committing of murder. The hand of the God of blasphemy referred to by Germans, and practically caricatured in their journals, will carry its own punishment—a punishment which even to contemplate makes one shudder.

BE BRITISH!

Appeal to Hongkong to Help Wounded Soldiers.

Five men of the South Wales Borderers who were wounded at Tsingtau are now in hospital in Hongkong. Their injuries, we understand, will render them unfit for further service, and in that event they will, of course, be given a pension. It is felt, however, that, in addition, some form of presentation from the people of Hongkong would not be inappropriate, since the success of the operations at Tsingtau went far towards averting the possibility of a hostile attack on this Colony.

The *Telegraph* has been asked to undertake a collection on behalf of the wounded soldiers, and it is hoped that a sufficient sum of money may be raised to provide a civilian outfit for each. The amount required is about \$1,000, and already a good sum has been subscribed, as will be seen by the list below. As the men will soon be leaving for home, the time is short in which to raise the balance, but we can confidently appeal to our readers to help in this deserving cause on behalf of brave Britishers who have done fine work in the Far East, and who will, we are sure, ever remember this kindly act on the part of the people of Hongkong. The subscribers to date are as follow:—

Already acknowledged...	\$312.00
Mr. G. S. Arohn...	5.00
M. F. and S. S. ...	5.00
Mr. J. F. Wright ...	10.00
Mr. Un Kam-wa ...	5.00
Mr. W. Logan ...	5.00
Mr. F. Reichmann ...	10.00
Mr. E. H. Taylor ...	5.00
Mr. Joseph Gould ...	10.00
Mr. Ellis Kacorie ...	15.00
Mr. F. A. Mackintosh ...	10.00
Mr. F. O. Chapple ...	10.00
X. Y. Z. ...	10.00
Mr. E. F. Scall ...	10.00
Mr. E. F. Scall ...	5.00
P. A. C. ...	5.00
Mr. H. Percy Smith ...	5.00
Mr. H. S. Playfair ...	10.00
Total ...	\$452.00

FOOTBALL.

Yesterday's League Matches.

The Hongkong Football Club and the Staff and Departments met for the third time yesterday afternoon at the Happy Valley, and as the result of the game they stand in the position of having shared the honours in three matches, each winning one and drawing the third. The field was in certainly a better condition than it was on Saturday, and good football was seen throughout the encounter. Shortly after the commencement of the game the Club scored, a penalty taken by Stalker giving that redoubtable shot a chance of beating the soldiers' custodian, which he easily did. This was the only point scored in the first half, though the Club's string of forwards, putting in some good work, tried hard to increase their lead, but were met by an equally good defence.

After the resumption, Royle, in a fortunate position, received a finely-placed centre from the right wing and equalised with a shot that would have been hard to stop. In the last stages of the game, Davies, for the Staff and Departments, put in a hard shot to the Hongkong goal which looked like giving his side the lead, but the shot was well saved and a similar attempt shortly after by Wilkie, on the opposing side, met with a like result.

Second Division.

In the second division of the Hongkong League, the Hongkong University was well beaten by the Confucian Society on the Naval Ground at the Happy Valley, by the only three goals scored. The winners played a decidedly better game than their opponents and showed better combination, which naturally brought with it the fine effects of a good win which they certainly deserved on their form.

ALARMING HARBOUR MISHAP.

MANCHURIA'S GANGWAY BREAKS.

Passengers Precipitated into the Water.

An alarming accident occurred last evening when the s.s. Manchuria came into port. Arriving at her anchor, the gangway was let down and a number of people commenced to descend it, when it broke in the middle and precipitated them into the water. They clung to a sump that had been drawn up alongside, but their weight, all on one side of the craft, caused it to capsize, with the result that those who had already been immersed were again plunged beneath the surface, as also was the crew of the sump.

According to the report made to the Police by the master of the sump, he was tied up to the gangway when it broke, and those walking down it were thrown into the water, saving themselves by clutching the sides of the sump, which, however, capsized. He reports that all his crew were saved, though he is unable to say whether any of the people who were endeavouring to leave the ship were drowned or not.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Appellant Who Would not put up Security.

In the Full Court this morning before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), in the action of Tang A Yau, administratrix of the estate of Lam Ping-woon, deceased, versus Wong Siu-tong, a motion in which the defendant, represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, asked that plaintiff give security for the defendant's costs of the appeal to the Full Court from the Chief Justice's order dated November 20, in the sum \$1,000, to the satisfaction of the Registrar, and that in the meantime all further proceedings be stayed, was heard.

Mr. C. A. S. Rues (Mr. J. H. Gardiner), instructed Mr. Potter, and originally Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. L. D'Almeida, represented the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. Potter said there were two motions before their Lordships, the first being a motion on behalf of the defendant for whom he appeared, that the plaintiff-appellant should give security for the costs of appeal, and the other was a motion by way of appeal from the decision of the learned Chief Justice. They had received a communication from the solicitor of the plaintiff-appellant who had acted throughout and who appeared in Chambers on the application, from which an appeal was now taken by the appellant, that he had no further instructions. Counsel would suggest that their Lordships call the appeal on now, and if the plaintiff did not appear, the appeal would, as a matter of course, be dismissed with costs and those costs, he submitted, should include the costs of the motion for security which was incidentally the appeal.

The Puisne Judge (Mr. J. H. Gompertz) said:—

Mr. Potter—Entirely, and incidentally to—and it will save time. It is entirely unnecessary now to point to the law of security for costs because the appellant is not appealing.

The Chief Justice—Did you give notice?

Mr. Potter said that they had written them according to law, that if they could not put up security through poverty, they were given warning that they were entitled to apply to protect in forma pauperis, and secure justice being done to the appellant. They wrote back saying that they had no intention of giving security.

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Butchers' Tax Increased.
Canton, January 12.

Upon receipt of the report by the special officer sent to Canton to investigate the condition of the taxes levied upon tobacco, liquors and cattle, the Minister of Finance wired to the authorities here that he was holding consultations relative to the matter of making an increase in the tax on tobacco and liquors; also that it had been decided to double the tax on slaughtered cattle. This tax is by far the most important of all, and the double rate is to take effect from the first of February. The people of this city have not forgotten the "butchers' strike" of a few months ago, when an attempt was made to overtax meat, and sincerely hope this action on the part of the Central Government will not cause a repetition of the inconvenience.

Half a Million to Peking.
Governor Li received a wire from the Central Government a few days ago urging him to send the quarterly tax to Peking to meet urgent demands. Accordingly Governor Li instructed the Chief of the Financial Department to withdraw \$500,000 from the Canton Treasury and the sum has been transmitted to Peking.

Educational Prospects.
The old, well-worn cry of, "No Funds!" that is often repeated in Government circles in Peking was sounded so frequently in the ears of Mr. Tong, the Minister of Education, that a short time ago a rumour was current that he was on the point of resigning his post, rather than face the certainty of seeing all his plans wrecked on the rock of financial stringency. The President has, however, come to the rescue and put new courage into the heart of the Minister by personally guaranteeing the necessary money for the carrying out of his plans, even though the European war should not be ended next year.

The entire country has been divided into six educational districts, one of which comprises Hankow, where a great University is to be organized. A certain sum raised for that special purpose is still on deposit in the Communication Bank, with the exception of a portion that was drawn out for another purpose a short time ago, and this is thought to be a satisfactory nucleus about which the needed amount can be easily gathered. In case there is a lack of funds to establish the projected primary schools in the various provinces, it is proposed to levy miscellaneous taxes to make up the deficiency. Mr. Tong is now very much encouraged and feels that the prospects for doing the country good educationally are bright.

Surely there is not a greater need in all China than to have the benefits of a properly organized primary public school system. If this country is ever to be brought to the point of being able to carry on a republican form of government and do it acceptably, it must be brought about by educating the rising generation.

Redemption of Provincial Notes.
To her honour be it said that of all the provinces Kwangtung is the only one that has been able to redeem her old, depreciated notes in anything like an acceptable manner. Other provinces are now preparing to take up this problem in their respective borders, and the Chin Bureau has decided it will be necessary to set upon four different plans of procedure, according to the state of affairs in the different provinces, as follows: (1) The notes of Hunan, Hupeh, Szechuen, Feng-tin, Kirin and Huguang-Kiang provinces will be redeemed by contracting a loan; (2) in Kiang-si, Shantung and Shansi the money will be raised by selling the public estates; (3) notes of Chihli, Honan, Anhui and Kiangsu will be provided for by collecting all the local taxes; and (4) the paper of Kansu and Hain Kan provinces will be bought by means of the surplus from the Salt Gabelle.

Cheaper Japanese Coal.
At the time when Japan declared war with Germany, the price of coal was steadily climbing higher and higher. But since the capture of Tsingtau this skyward movement has been succeeded by

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND.

Concert to-morrow in the Public Gardens.

We are informed that by the courtesy of His Excellency the Governor General of the Philippine Islands the famous Philippine Constabulary Band, which is on its way to the Panama Pacific Exhibition, will give a complimentary concert to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong in the Public Gardens from 4 to 5.30 p.m. on Friday the 15th inst.

The public of Hongkong are cordially invited to be present.

The programme is as follows:—March, "Loyal Comrades," Blackenburg; Overture, "Elverhoi," Kublan; Suite, At the King's Court; Sousa. (a) Her Ladyship, the Countess. (b) Her Grace, the Duchess. (c) Her Majesty, the Queen.

Tramp Solo, "Inflammatus from 'Siabab Meter,' Rossini. Soloist, Leon Roberto. Excerpts from "The Girl in the Taxi," Jean Gilbert. Czardas, "The Ghost of the Warrior," Grossmann. Fantasia, "Albion," Baetens; W. H. LOVING, Captain P.C., Conductor.

A decline. A few days ago General Lung succeeded in effecting a contract with a Japanese Company for the delivery of 250 tons for the use of Chinese warships stationed here within three months at a very satisfactory price. In these days of soaring prices in every line of commodities it is refreshing to learn of this rather unique occurrence.

Sam San How Piracy Case.
A piracy was committed last month at Sam San How on a boat loaded with kerosene oil, the property of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Siam. The Commander of the Picket Guards, Mr. Poon Si-yi, has lately hunted down and arrested several pirates and discovered more than 400 boxes of the stolen booty. Encouraged by his success, the authorities have been urging their soldiers and policemen to make greater efforts to bring these rascals to justice, as they are becoming so bold now that they even dare to plunder foreign merchants. We are glad to be able to state that another captive, a participant in the same piracy, was taken by the Water Police and sent to the provincial gaol on Saturday last.

Barracks Burned.
On the seventh inst., a fire broke out in the old and new barracks belonging to the troops stationed at a short distance south of the Canton-Kowloon Railway station. The whole of the buildings were burned to the ground. In consequence the troops are now obliged to live in the open. The Commander wrote to the Railway Director asking for immediate repairs. In reply the Director, Mr. Won, said that a great deal of care and money had been expended upon the construction of the camp and he was of the opinion the fire was entirely the result of gross carelessness on the part of the troops. For the additional reason that funds were low, he added that he thought they might as well not expect any appropriation to be made them at present and suggested they look for some public place, as for instance a temple, where they might find accommodation for themselves.

The Canton Mint.
On account of the high rate of exchange for Hongkong notes, the mint has not been buying silver for some time. But a thousand catties of copper has been delivered by the Mit ui Bassan Kaisha and work is being rushed on the making of copper cents in order to be prepared for the great demand for these coins that is sure to be manifested at the time of the Chinese New Year.

The Superintendent has issued his report for the year 1914, from which it appears that the net profit was \$610,000, a little less than that of 1913.

RECRUITING AT HOME.

Stirring Appeal by Party Leaders.

The following is a copy of an appeal issued at Home, to assist recruiting, by the leaders of the Liberal, Unionist and Labour Parties:—

Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, 12, Downing Street, London, S.W.

Dear Sir or Madam,
We desire to draw your attention to the enclosed form, in which you are asked to state the names of those of your household who are willing to enlist for the War. By filling in and posting the Householder's Return without delay, you will render material assistance to the War Office. The names returned will be entered in a Register, and the nearest Recruiting Officer will arrange to attest those registered as their services are required.

There has been a generous response to the appeal for men for the new Armies, but the number of recruits, though large, does not nearly meet the Nation's need. In order to maintain and reinforce our troops abroad and to complete the new Armies which we hope within a few months to throw into the field, we need all the best the Nation can give us of its youth and strength.

If we are to repair as far as may be the wrongs inflicted on our Allies, if we are to avoid for ourselves the ills which they have suffered, if we are to maintain for our children all that we hold dear—honour, freedom, our very life as a Nation—we must fight with the courage and endurance which won for us the struggles of the past.

Every man, therefore, who is eligible will ask his own conscience whether in this emergency it is not his duty to hold himself ready to enlist in the forces of the Crown.

The difficulties and dangers which confront us have never been so great; we await the issue with confidence, relying on the spirit and self-sacrifice of our fellow-countrymen to prevail.

We are,
Your obedient servants,
H. ASQUITH, President.
ARTHUR HENDERSON

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—
Field-Day.—There will be a Field Day on Sunday 7th February. Appointments.—Sergeant W. M. Sutherland, Scouts Company, is appointed acting Sergeant Major and Corporal J. H. Ramsay, Scouts Company, is appointed acting Sergeant, dated 13.1.15.

Musketry (Standard Test).—Officer on duty in the Butts, Sunday 17th inst., Lieut. Wright, in place of 2nd Lieut. L. J. Hall.

Parades.—Parades for Thursday, 14th inst.—5.00 p.m., Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Recruits:—Right Section M.G. Co., Ptes. H. A. Hyndman, O. Pereira, Aliza, Machado, A. J. V. Ribeiro, Matheson, H. W. Ramsay, O. V. F. Ribeiro, Roza, Silas, Tavaraz, Wilman and Minihinnett. Service rifles to be carried. S.M. Colley, D.O.L.L., will attend. 5.15 p.m., Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co., 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Remainder, Musketry Exercises and Aiming Drill under O. Commanders.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Fritts.

To-day's Orders.
Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Weekly Reports.—O. Cs. are reminded that the weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day.

Joined.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—Ptes. O. B. Johnson, R. N. Anderson, A. H. Crow, G. R. Haywood, F. H. Baker and F. A. Perry, all to Scouts Company; Pte. P. W. Golding to Left Section M.G. Co. Officers' Training Lectures.—Tuesday, 19th Jan., "Characteristics and Tactics of the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

T. K. K. ENTERPRISE.

Extension of South American Service.

With the advent of the New Year, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to extend the service of its South American line to Los Angeles and Panama. Full details of the extension are not yet to hand, but it is anticipated that the service will be quickened and better facilities offered to first and second class travellers. The first steamer on the new run was the s.s. Kiyo Maru, which has already left Hongkong. The next to leave will be the s.s. Ayo Maru, the Company's new twin screw, geared turbine steamer of 18,500 tons displacement, on March 10.

Machine Gun, Capt. Stewart. Thursday, 21st Jan., "Company and Battalion Drill," Capt. H. R. O. Walker.

Guards.—Second half January.—Jan. 17, Civil Service Co.; 18, Right Section M.G. Co.; 19, Scouts Company; 20, Scouts Company; 21, Scouts Company; 22, No. 2 Section Artillery; 23, No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.; 24, Centre Section M.G. Co.; 25, Civil Service Co.; 26, Right Section M.G. Co.; 27, Scouts Company; 28, Scouts Company; 29, Scouts Company; 30, No. 2 Section Artillery; 31, No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co. Parades.—Parades for Friday, 15th inst., nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Fritts. To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery; to-morrow, No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

The Steamship "MONTROSE" CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, with use of Tennis Court, Ground Floor of No. 2 Bay View, corner of Mody and Chatham Roads, Kowloon. Apply to No. 1 BAY VIEW.

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios (just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers, Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.) THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY & SATURDAY, the 22nd & 23rd January, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties, and Kangxi to Tzongkong periods, comprising:—

5-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures, etc.

Sung-de-boeuf vases, white Goddess of Mercy, Ming.

Bronze incense burners and vases, Ming.

Crystal, agate and jade snuff bottles and ornaments, etc.

5-coloured and blue and white porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, flower stands, tables, etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Wednesday, the 20th. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of 6 ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$35.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttenberg, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.

TO LET.—European house, No. 156, Praya East.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA, s.s. "MANCHURIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board January 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered January 19th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown January 19th, 1915 at 2 p.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Feb. 13th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

GREAT WAR SALE NOW PROCEEDING

AT MACKINTOSH'S

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make DRASTIC REDUCTIONS in the prices of the whole of our new and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

AT MACKINTOSH & Co's., Ltd.,

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

ANNUAL SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GOODS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers. Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

6, Des Vœux Rd.

Tel. 1322.

GILMOUR THOMPSON'S

Royal Blend

Whisky

"Fit for a Prince"



Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

PRICE PER CASE, 1 DOZEN QTS., DUTY PAID,\$21.00.

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road, YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Feb.	15th Jan.
TAIWAN		21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Radwan, R.N.R., will be
despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th
January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,432, Capt. Bibb, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1915 Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 14th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Su-Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai-Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Su-days at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamer "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8
a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Su An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 583 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI."
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Katori Maru Capt. Kon	(THURS., 28th T. 19,000 Jan. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	(TUES., 26th T. 12,500 Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda	(FRI., 15th T. 9,600 Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Sapore, Penang & Rangoon		\$Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	(FRI., 15th T. 12,500 Jan.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore and Colombo.		\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	(SATUR., 16th T. 12,500 Jan.
NAGASAKI & Kobe		\$Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno	(TUE., 19th T. 12,500 Jan.
SHANGHAI and Kobe			
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama			
KOBE & Yokohama			

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Knshima	20,000 "	" 23rd February
M'shima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Ningpo	16th Jan. at d'light
PHOI & H'PHONG	Kueichow	16th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th Jan. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tamling	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Tamling,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Tamling" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"
and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining-Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 14th Jan, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjikarom	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjikanoek	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjikodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjikilong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.	
Shiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.	
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.	

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of
returning from San Francisco by steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from
Vancouver by steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA
CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	25th Jan.	14th Feb. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 15th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiting	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 19th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haitang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 17th Jan. at 10 a.m.
Haiting	A. H. Stewart	WED., 20th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

French Wireless Lighthouses.
The French Government is
taking measures to set up wireless
lighthouses along the coast, and,
as is customary for ordinary light-
houses, each station sends out
flashes every few seconds along
with a characteristic signal.
Automatic sending apparatus is
used for the purpose, and it will
run for thirty hours at a time.
The point of Havre is to be
equipped shortly with two such
lighthouses.

N.Y.K. Boats and the Philippines.
Beginning with the liner Nikko
Main on January 10, all the
Japanese steamers of the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha line bound to and
from Australian ports will stop at
Zamboanga for passengers and
cargo. The announcement of the
new change was made recently
by Warner, Barnes & Co., the
local agents for the big Japan-
ese steamship company. This
will mean, says the *Cable News*, that
at least once a month passengers
bound from Manila to Zamboanga
or vice versa will be able to travel
on one of the big liners of this com-
pany. The Ohio Development
Company has been appointed
Zamboanga agents of the N.Y.K.

Lloyd's Register Scholarship.
It is satisfactory to report that
the 14 scholarships granted by
Lloyd's Register for the study of
Naval Architecture and Marine
Engineering are much appre-
ciated, and that there is great
competition for these scholarships,
which are distributed as follows:
—3 in Naval Architecture at the
University of Glasgow; 3 in
Naval Architecture, and 3 in
Marine Engineering, at Armstrong
College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 3
in Naval Architecture at the
University of Liverpool; and 2 in
Marine Engineering in connection
with the Institute of Marine En-
gineers.

The Holsatia.
That the German steamer
Holsatia, now seeking refuge at
Honolulu, lost two ship's boats
while serving in the capacity of a
collier to German cruisers oper-
ating in the Pacific, has apparently
become well established. Federal
officials who have paid a visit of
inspection to this vessel and her
consort, the German steamer
O. J. D. Ahlers, express the belief
that the merchantmen have been
employed in coaling in the open
sea. Much of the upper fittings
on the Holsatia have been either
damaged or carried away through
contact with some object con-
cerning which the officers are
extremely reticent.

American Cargees.
The Secretary of the Treasury
at Washington has issued the
following order to the port
authorities:—"Until further
directed you will refrain from
making public or giving out to
any other than duly authorized
officers of the Government in-
formation regarding any and all
outward cargoes and the destina-
tion thereof until thirty days
after the date of the clearance of
the vessels carrying such cargoes.
The Secretary's order, it is under-
stood, has been promulgated
because it is believed that the
immediate publication of such
information has facilitated the
seizure and search of neutral
vessels.

Libel Action by Mr. Bottomley.
Mr. Horatio Bottomley claimed
damages in a libel action, heard
last month by Mr. Justice Banks,
against Mr. John Hawke, the
honorary secretary of the National
Anti-Gambling League. Mr.
James Myles Hodge, M.P., the
honorary organizing secretary,
and Mr. John Gulland, the
secretary. Mr. Hawke, who by
his defence said that the alleged
libel was published without his
knowledge or consent, was dis-
missed from the action. The case
arose out of statements contained
in a circular issued by the Anti-
Gambling League in reference to
certain competitions run by the
plaintiff's newspaper *John Bull* in
connection with football matches.
The jury returned a verdict for
Mr. Bottomley, with one farthing
damages. Judgment was given
for Mr. Bottomley with costs.

For a good cold meal, a la
Orate, or Table d'Hotel, with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Sat., 16th Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 19th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 19th Jan. at noon
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.
S'HAU, Kobe & Y'hama	Fooksang	Fri., 22nd Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukair, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'V'ER, S'F'LE, TACOMA & P'LAND.	Glengyle	16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

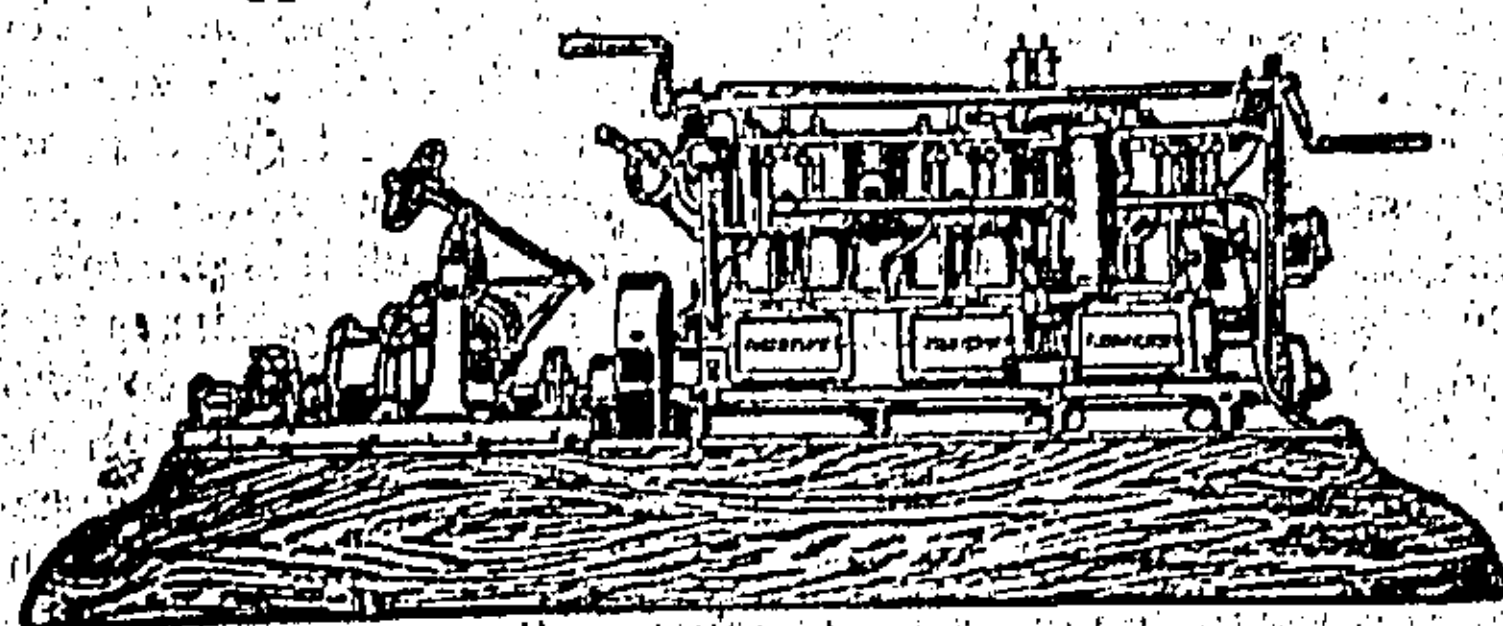
GRAVING DOCK 787' x 83' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Aradia	P. & O.	16, Jan.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	16, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.O. & S'ha via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports	Aldeham	G. L. Co.	14, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Hoihow	B. & S.	14, Jan.
Singapore & Sourabaya	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
Ningpo & Shanghai	Ningpo	B. & S.	15, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	17, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19, Jan.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Singapore & Penang	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	20, Jan.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port Sham, Penang & Colombo	Malay M.	O. S. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Ciotat	M. M.	26, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	29, Jan.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanna	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	E. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	P. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NUBIA left Singapore for this Port on the 11th inst., after-noon, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 17th inst. at about daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENDORAN from Middlesbro' and London left Singapore for this Port on 10th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 16th inst.

The s.s. ORISSA from Calcutta left Saigon on the 12th and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1,228, Lavers, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Kwangso, Br. s.s. 1,302, Jones, 7th inst.—Amoy, 5th inst. Ballast.—B. & S.	
Nation, Br. s.s. 3,350, Bramston, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Ballast.—A. P. Co.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, H. P. R. R. Co. 8th inst.—Manila, 3th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Yo-yo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,135, O. Hayakawa, 11th inst.—Dairen, Coal.—M. B. K.	
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,403, F. O. Gambrell, 12th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.	
Hong Bee, Br. s.s. 2,086, Ogden, 12th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. General—Chinese.	
Tamon Maru No. 6, Japanese s.s. 2,119, D. Nishir, 12th inst.—Quinhon, 8th inst. Ballast—Curry.	
Kuikang, Br. s.s. 1,221, Jones, 12th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 13th inst.—Swatow, 12th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Chennan, Br. s.s. 1,359, Lloyd Jones, 13th inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,319, Robertson, 13th inst.—Moji, 7th inst. Coal.—J. M. & Co.	
Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Alsio, 13th inst.—Swatow, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Tjikial, Aut. s.s. 2,861, Lap, 14th inst.—Amoy, 11th inst. Ballast—J. C. J. L.	
Kuelchow, Br. s.s. 1,218, Forsyth, 13th inst.—Hoikow, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Tamsui, Br. s.s. 918, Cowan, 12th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 367, S. Takushige, 13th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Hokoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,124, Muzuruma, 12th inst.—Singapore, 6th inst. Gen.—Suzuki & Co.	
Cholan Maru, Japan s.s. 1,007, Oka, 12th inst.—Haiphong, 10th inst. Gen.—Suzuki & Co.	

TIDE TABLE.

11th Jan., to 17th Jan., 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon	11 55	10 00
Tues	12 05	10 10
Wed	12 15	10 20
Thurs	12 25	10 30
Fri	12 35	10 40
Sat	12 45	10 50
Sun	12 55	11 00

m morning, a afternoon.

TO SAIL

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO."GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.New high power twin screw steamers, offering
excellent accommodation.

s.s. "GLEN" 9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st January for

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless tele-
graphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified
doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH BEAMS	DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE SPRINGS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	14' 6" (10' bottom)	10'	14' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"
WAT-KOK-TSUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"
ADRIEN	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"
How Dock	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"
Remont Dock	100'	14' 6"	10'	14' 6"

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 M.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

H. M. OYER & Co. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

KOMAGATA MARU CASE

Further Evidence in Coal-Stealing Charge.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was resumed in which S. Miyaji, the chief officer of the s.s. Komagata Maru, was charged with the theft of about twenty tons of coal, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Massey, appeared for the defendant. Two Chinese were charged with receiving.

Mr. Skinner, chief officer of the Sui Sang, said it was the rule on British ships for the chief officer to see all the cargo was discharged. It was the duty of consignees' tallyman to weigh the cargo. In a cargo of 3,000 tons of coal he would say there should be sweepings to the extent of about 2 1/2 or 3 tons—8 tons at the outside. That was when coal was deposited over the ship. To say the coal he had seen in this case was sweepings would be absurd; about one-fifth should be sweepings. The consignees were not responsible for the cleaning of the ship.

By Mr. Lewis:—The coal in question was not all sweepings. The average shortage in unloading coal was about 1 1/2 per cent.—The average varies so much—(laughter).

Mr. Lewis:—The average cannot vary so much.

Witness:—The shipments vary very much. Two per cent. or even one and a half was not a good average. He had never seen Messrs. Jardine Matheson's tallymen go into the hold to see if all the coal was discharged.

By his Worship:—In discharging a cargo of coal it was his custom to go down into the hold himself and see all the cargo discharged.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the Civil Service Cricket Club on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday 16th instant; play will commence at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. R. Hancock (Captain), D. E. Donnelly, A. L. Gice, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh Bennett, M. M. Muns, Capt. E. D. Matthews, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, and A. N. Other.

Roll of Honour.

Major Edward Henry Edwin Daniel, D.S.O., Royal Irish Regiment, whose death is announced was born in 1839, and obtained his first commission from the Militia in 1892. Major Daniel was a graduate of the Staff College, filling several staff appointments, including D.A.A.G., North China, 1903-5; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., China, 1905-7. He had seen a good deal of service in India and in the South African war.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED.

Chinese Convicted this Morning.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Frost, of Kimberley Villas, Kowloon, charged two Chinese, one his servant, with assault, and, in one case, trespass as well as assault.

According to the evidence, Mr. Frost went into the servants' quarters, where he saw a stranger. The first defendant was asleep. The servant ran out of the place and Mr. Frost went after him to order him back. The boy assaulted him and the other defendant joined in the scuffle. A third man also took an active interest in the affair in favour of the Chinese. Mr. Frost called for assistance, and some Indian soldiers came to his aid. The soldiers secured one man and Mr. Frost another, but the third escaped.

The defendants were found guilty, the first man being fined \$10, or in default one month for trespassing and \$15 or one month for the assault, the sentences to run consecutively. The second defendant was fined \$15 or one month for assault.

DAY BY DAY.

Parade Cancelled.

We are asked to state that the parade arranged for the Volunteer reserves for to-morrow afternoon has been cancelled.

Recovered.

Friends of Chief Inspector Gornley will be pleased that he is again about after the illness which took him to hospital over the New Year.

Silk Delivery.

The Yokohama Office of the T.K.K. is in receipt of a wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. Suinyo Maru on the 8th December was delivered in New York on the 10th inst.

Betrothal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Stella May, eldest daughter of His Excellency Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G., and Lady May, to Lieutenant Philip de Fonblanque, Royal Engineers.

Publications Received.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the December number of the "World Traveller de Luxe," and also of "Sunset," the Pacific monthly magazine. Both publications are exceedingly well got-up and handsomely illustrated.

Fractured Skull.

The body of a Chinese woman has been conveyed to the Public Mortuary. She was employed as a carrying coolie in connection with the erection of a house above May Road and she fell from a retaining wall through a distance of 30 feet and sustained a fractured skull.

Indians Sent to Gaol.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, two Indians employed by Per Bax, a dairyman of Kowloon City, were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for the theft of a coat and vest and forty dollars from their employer.

Marine Offences.

This morning, at the Marine Court, before Commander O. M. Beckwith, R.N., two Chinese boatmen were charged with dumping rubbish into the harbour and were fined fifty dollars each, or in default two months' hard labour. A third was ordered to pay a similar fine for a like offence and, as he had not taken out a new licence for his boat, the craft was ordered to remain in Police custody until he had done so.

OUR WAR LETTER.

INTERESTING COMMENTS ON THE FIGHTING.

EXPERIENCES AT THE FRONT RECOUNTED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 4.

What would some of the good fighters and good sportsmen of the past have given to have lived through such an epoch as the present? Turn where you will, no matter to what quarter of the globe, the game's afoot. We have always boasted that the sun never set on the British Empire. It never rises nowadays without glinting on a British bayonet. The gigantic struggle on the battle plains of Europe so much engrosses public attention that the minor scuffling passes almost unheeded. Only a few clerks in some Government department really understand how Armageddon is fiercely eddying into some of the neglected backwaters of the world. These are brave days for brave spirits. The youngster who knows something in his ardent soul of "the keen joy the warrior feels," and the old war horse who has thrilled to it in the past, cannot complain of lack of opportunity.

The World in Arms.

From China to Peru and farther there is some beautiful fighting to be had, and, to do no more than justice to the prodigal, most of our younger sons saddled up sometime ago. It would be a pity if Britishers overseas were misled about the spirit of their brethren at home. The recruits are coming in all right. The temper of the men at home is splendid. On this point it is useful to take the emphatic declarations of Lord Kitchener, who has twice asserted that he makes no complaint about the response to his appeal, than the hysterical twaddle of a group of English newspapers that is seizing on any straw to beat the War Office with, regardless of patriotism and calumny, simply because General Joffre's tan on war correspondents at the front is being rigorously respected. There is a certain class of commercial journalist who regards even a war like this as a penny-turning spectacle. These gentry are awfully severe on traitors who trade with the enemy, but never scruple about the methods by which they seek to turn a filthy penny themselves. Happily, this criticism applies only to a few.

Will See It Through.

Some notion of their code of honour may be gathered from the fact that they have actually been endeavouring to evade the regulations under cover of the Red Cross. There need be no mistake about the unflinching determination of the peoples as well as the Governments represented by the Allies to see this business through thoroughly. Recently we have had from Petrograd and Paris some startling official revelations of the sort of thing that is going to be stopped at last for good and all. Germany has been Krupp-mailing the European chancelleries for more than a generation. Whenever there was trouble anywhere, Berlin stepped in, backed up by her confederate Vienna, and demanded back-sheesh to keep quiet. The policy of "rattling the sabre" was a commercial policy. Russia had virtually to pay a huge war indemnity to Germany, besides buying dud ammunition from her during the Japanese war. This fact has now been frankly and officially stated. Everybody knows

how France was compelled to share her African possessions with the universal bully. The last Krupp mail levy was Austria's acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina. After this war is over Europe will no longer have to go on periodically purchasing peace and neutrality from the Mailed Fist.

"Lucky Horton."

From an account given to me first hand to-day of how the E 9 qualified for one of Mr. Churchill's coveted brass plates her commander certainly seems to justify the title of "Lucky Horton." Conferred on him in the service long before the war broke out. The submarine was lying submerged at a point which it is not necessary to particularise, and the man was willing away the time by playing bridge. The sudden indisposition of one of his shipmates, who was seized with faintness, led Commander Horton temporarily to bring his boat to the surface, an operation which incidentally upset a "rubber" and robbed the narrator of winnings which he still seems rather to deplore. The boat being on the surface, Commander Horton took a look round, and was amazed to see a small German warship in his close vicinity. The sick man was forgotten in a moment. The submarine dashed away in pursuit of her prey, and one more German boat was soon sent to the bottom. Incidents such as these alone tend to relieve the dullness of the daily round and common task of life in the North Sea.

In the Homeric Vein.

To state that daily episodes at the front equal anything in the Iliad is merely to state a simple fact. Sir John French's "eye witness" has given us in his terse and formal prose a splendid epitome of the famous charge of the Prussian Guards. Those brave men acquitted themselves well. They came on without wavering and quite undaunted by the inferno of fire that greeted them. They broke the British line at one spot and pressed onward. A battery of R.F.A. was shelling them all the time, and many of their dead bodies were found within seventy yards of the guns. The battery commander realised that the situation was pretty desperate when he saw that our Infantry line had been pierced, and cast about for some means to reform it. All that was available was two companies of sappers. Hastily reinforcing these gallant fellows with as many artillerymen as he could spare from the guns and a contingent of the Sappers' cooks, he led this curious command boldly forward to repair the breach in the line. "Eye Witness" records how every man of the forlorn hope, even the cooks, desperately seized a rifle, "stood firm and steady," and repulsed the onslaught of the finest soldiers in the Kaiser's army. Curiously enough, the same thing happened with the French. They had on one occasion to arm their regimental cooks and throw them into the line, and right valiantly they acquitted themselves. As a French officer remarked after the desperate melee was over, "a French cook is a better man than a German waiter any day."

Take another example that may seem almost incredible. There is an authentic letter from a Belgian soldier describing the horrors of the retreat from Antwerp, when the Germans nearly cut them off, and the enthusiasm with which the gallant Belgians observed the British soldiers and bluejackets as they marched past them, advancing to form the rearguard. English motor buses later on began to pass back filled with English wounded. This Belgian soldier narrates in moving language how he saw on top of one of these buses a British bluejacket who had had half his face blown away. The wounded man was actually smoking a cigarette, as the Belgian writer puts it, "With the other half," and waved his cap as he went by. Needless to say, he got the cheer he deserved.

An officer of the Lancashire Fusiliers has given me a vivid description of a thing very hard to get properly described—a real infantry charge of the most desperate character. It was at Bixschotte, where the Fusiliers earned undying laurels, lost many men, and got something like a eulogy from their Brigadier. Some of these messages of thanks from General officers will become heirlooms in British regimental messes. My officer friend described in detail the final advance of his men, the slow crawl forward through mud and slime under a hellish fire, the consultation of officers as to the desperate nature of their predicament, and the decision that the Fusiliers must risk a charge at all costs. The order was given accordingly. Men stood up and sank down again. Some fell with a yell of agony. Then suddenly the whole line dashed forward. The expression on the faces of the men my friend described as "dull and fierce." No order to fix bayonets was given, but before the actual order to charge, the ring of steel could be heard as the men fixed them, and everybody felt a sort of thrill. They knew that a supreme moment was at hand. Enough of them reached the trenches to send the Germans flying. The Fusiliers leapt into the enemy trenches, bayoneted the Germans right and left, and grappled on the dying and the wounded as they fired over the reverse side at the retreating border. It was a terrible but a tremendous experience, the most madly exhilarating thing in life.

Tragedy and Comedy.

Everybody speaks very well of the way the Indian troops are fighting. They are all doing well, Sikhs, Pathans, and Gurkhas, Rajputs, Jats, Punjabis, Garwhals, Dogras, and Deccan Mussulmans. I am told that perhaps the Jats have done a shade better than anybody so far. There was a case the other day in which the Germans, dog-tired in their trenches, put out 30 sentries over a short space of ground with the object of giving the other men a night's rest. A Gurkha officer obtained permission to try and bag those sentries. He sent out 60 Gurkhas to stalk them, with instructions that there must be no firing. The only sound that came through the night was a subdued gurgle. The Gurkhas bagged the lot, without the Germans knowing a thing about it, and our troops were able to surprise the enemy asleep in their trenches, with the result that the official communique gave us the bald announcement next day that there had been "a slight advance" at this particular spot.

An English subaltern had a weird experience a few days ago. He was with half a dozen brother officers in a ruined farmhouse when a shell burst in their midst. When he recovered consciousness he felt very sick, but slowly got better, and discovered that he was untouched. All his comrades were dead except one, who was very severely wounded, and he judged that the fighting was over

for the time being, because the furious cannonade had ceased and everything was silent. He carried his wounded comrade on his back to the British line, walking slowly across country with his burden. He was surprised to feel the wounded man struggling feebly and to hear him murmuring something about lying down, but he attributed it to delirium. When he reached his destination he found that he had crossed uncathed the most deadly part of the battle zone, a terrain absolutely swept by the enemy's fire. For the fighting was still going on furiously, and his wounded comrade knew it all the time, but he himself was quite deaf for a fortnight.

The friends of another officer in a well-known British infantry regiment are laughing heartily at his experiences on the way to the front. After detaching at the railway base, his battalion, of which he was in command of the leading company, marched through several small villages. At one larger place they were effusively greeted by the mayor and his two charming daughters, impulsive young ladies who threw their arms round the British captain's neck and kissed him on both cheeks. His Tommies took it all in with great glee. And all the rest of the journey, whenever any sort of petticoat love in sight, that officer knew that all his men were looking at him quizzically, while they emphasised the joke by whistling "Kiss me, Charlie" and "Who were you with last night?" The embarrassed officer wrote home "I was damn glad to get into the firing line—but my Tommies behaved splendidly all the same."

THE MYSTERY OF H. M. S. AUDACIOUS.

Shanghai Paper's Comments.

So far as concerns the question whether H.M.S. Audacious is still afloat or not—that is up to the time when the last telegrams were despatched from London, and we trust no accident has befallen the great battleship since then—there is, of course, no mystery, says a N. O. Daily News leader. Had the Admiralty made no statement at all bearing on the matter, it is just possible that it might have been "sitting on" the news of the disaster, although the promptitude with which all British naval reverses, however disheartening, have been announced renders even this theory highly improbable. But since October 27, on which all reports are agreed as the date of the alleged sinking of the Audacious in Lough Swilly, we have had repeated and emphatic denials by the Admiralty of any truth whatsoever in German reports of losses to the British Navy, battleships or others, except such as have been announced from London. Here then is the mystery. On November 28 the Scientific American, which is not a paper accustomed to lend itself to "scares" or to be easily hoodwinked, published a photograph of H.M.S. Audacious, and another of a large vessel, certainly similar to the Audacious, in the act of sinking, underneath which is printed, "This view, taken from the deck of the Olympic, shows her boats assisting in the rescue of the crew." The photograph is marked, "Copyright International News Service," and there is a long article explaining how the Audacious came to be off the north coast of Ireland, and the reasons for believing that she was not sunk by a submarine but by striking a mine.

So much for photography. On the other hand, the New York Times, a paper second to none in the world for carefulness as to the accuracy of its news, published on November 17 an interview with Dr. J. C. H. Beaumont,

surgeon on board the Olympic, who emphatically denied that the ship had ever witnessed the sinking of the Audacious or taken part in the saving of her crew. The Olympic, which had left New York on October 21 bound for Greenock, put into Lough Swilly instead of proceeding direct to Greenock, on October 28, in consequence of wireless messages warning the commander of mines. On the morning of October 29 Dr. Beaumont left the ship, having been transferred to the Baltic. The Olympic proceeded to Belfast where she was laid up on November 3, the crew of 900, excepting some officers and engineers, being paid off and sent home to Liverpool. Actually at the time the Olympic was supposed to have seen the Audacious sink she was about 600 miles from Lough Swilly. "I cannot say whether the Audacious was blown up by a mine or torpedoed off the coast of Ireland," said Dr. Beaumont, "but I can vouch for the fact that neither the passengers nor crew of the Olympic saw or heard anything of such a disaster." Now it is out of the question for those who maintain that the Audacious was sunk to shift the ground of their charge. They have taken their stand upon the morning of October 27, and Lough Swilly, as the time and place of the disaster, and have, with a photograph, subpoenaed the Olympic as a witness, notwithstanding her alibi of 600 miles. Again, we may dismiss, with apologies for even suggesting it, any idea that Dr. Beaumont was not speaking the truth.

A thousand tongues of crew and passengers were able to contradict him, and, as he very reasonably says, "it would be a matter of impossibility to keep some members of the crew from talking if they had taken part in such a gallant deed as rescuing the crew of a British battleship. They would mention it either in confidence to their families or over a friendly glass at their favourite houses of call for refreshment in Liverpool."

What then becomes of the photograph? Our own belief is that it is a remarkably clever fake and an unusually deep ruse on the part of the German Press Bureau, and that the International News Service, which supplied the photograph to newspapers, has been victimised. Years before the marvel of cinematograph conjuring became as common as they are now, every amateur photographer knew the absurdity of the saying that "photography cannot lie." Anybody could get photographs of the Audacious, and the rest of the fake would be easy. Moreover, the German Press Bureau had far more to gain than the mere spreading of a report that Britain had lost a battleship. The crew were, in any case, supposed to have been saved, and the loss of the ship would be made good, and more than good, before the end of the year. But if the German Press Bureau could sully the unblemished reputation of the British Government for speaking the truth, it would achieve a very great success. Long before October 27 it had been made abundantly plain to all the world that no German statement is worth the breath that voices it or the paper on which it is printed. If, then, people's confidence in British official statements could once be shaken, and therewith their belief in British denials of German falsehood, something might be done to rehabilitate Germany's ruined character for veracity. In fact, when it faked that photograph of the Audacious, the German Press Bureau aimed at something higher and infinitely more difficult to acquire than any battleships—a reputation for speaking the truth. But truth, proverbially, lies hidden deep, too deep for Germany ever to bring to light—as deep indeed as the bottom of Lough Swilly.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Laize and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasel and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayrcourt and Oiry.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany, demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians retreat Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailuo. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them; German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbestahoe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies' beaten back several attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications; Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Harve, in France. Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilia, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports to Tientsin, silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombarded Akaba, which is evacuated. Turilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coros Islands by H.M.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German Ea Africa by sinking of colliers in the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 67,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for an other million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 18.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Oceanus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacks and drives Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Liban.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khope, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres; 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russian register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Serbians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Byers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vial River. Announced that German cruisers Schernhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. Li Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Moddeid arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh. Serbians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruiser shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Serbians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Moddeid. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Sirus. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Opi, Foure, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the

movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German off against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered from his indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Ozar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Walisch Bay. Austrians occupy Bungenville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship, Formidable, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarikamish; entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

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W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 7th, 1915.

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